

1 DAVID C. SHONKA
2 Acting General Counsel
3 GREGORY A. ASHE
4 BRIAN S. SHULL
5 Federal Trade Commission
6 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
7 Washington, DC 20850
8 Telephone: 202-326-3719 (Ashe)
9 Telephone: 202 -326-3720 (Shull)
10 Facsimile: 202-326-3768
11 Email: gashe@ftc.gov, bshull@ftc.gov

12 DANIEL G. BOGDEN
13 United States Attorney
14 BLAINE T. WELSH
15 Assistant United States Attorney
16 Nevada Bar No. 4790
17 333 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Suite 5000
18 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
19 Phone: (702) 388-6336
20 Facsimile: (702) 388-6787

21 Attorneys for Plaintiff

22
23 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
24 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

25 **FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,**

26 Plaintiff,

27 v.

28 **SEQUOIA ONE, LLC, *et al.*,**

29 Defendants.

30 Case No. 2:15-cv-01512-JCM-CWH

31 **PLAINTIFF'S REPLY**
32 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS**
33 **AND AUTHORITIES IN**
34 **SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION TO**
35 **STRIKE DEFENDANT**
36 **KOTZKER'S AFFIRMATIVE**
37 **DEFENSES AND JURY DEMAND**

38 **I. INTRODUCTION**

39 As discussed in the FTC's Memorandum in Support of its Motion to Strike (Dkt. No. 36),
40 Defendant Kotzker cannot prevail on any of his affirmative defenses. Allowing those defenses
41 to survive into discovery would only prolong the litigation and waste resources that otherwise

would be available to compensate injured consumers. In his response, Kotzker does not refute that his defenses fail as a matter of law. Instead, Kotzker attempts to deflect the Court from his defenses' inadequacies by noting that other courts rarely grant motions to strike. He also claims, without any support, that there would be no prejudice in allowing those defenses to stand even if they are without merit. The Court should exercise its discretion to strike these meritless defenses because litigation regarding them would prejudice the FTC and consumers harmed by Defendants' scheme.

II. THE COURT CAN STRIKE LEGALLY INSUFFICIENT, IRRELEVANT, AND REDUNDANT DEFENSES

Kotzker attempts to deflect from his defenses' inadequacies by noting that courts rarely grant motions to strike. The FTC recognizes that although motions to strike may be disfavored, they are not disallowed; indeed, the case law is clear that affirmative defenses that are insufficient as a matter of law should be stricken. *SEC v. Des Champs*, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 92801, at *2 (D. Nev. Sep 21, 2009); *D.E. Shaw Laminar Portfolios, LLC v. Archon Corp.*, 570 F. Supp. 2d 1262, 1271 (D. Nev. 2008); *Donovan v. Schmoutey*, 592 F. Supp. 1361, 1402 (D. Nev. 1984). Further, courts grant motions to strike where "there are no questions of fact, that any questions of law are clear and not in dispute, and that under no set of circumstances could the defenses succeed." *FTC v. AMG Servs.*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 152864, at *25 (D. Nev. Oct. 27, 2014). The determination to strike an affirmative defense is within the Court's discretion. *389 Orange St. Partners v. Arnold*, 179 F.3d 656, 665 (9th Cir. 1999); *FSLIC v. Gemini Mgmt.*, 921 F.2d 241, 244 (9th Cir. 1990); *FTC v. Johnson*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 111392, at *18 (D. Nev. Aug. 5, 2013). Here, the Court should exercise its discretion to strike Kotzker's defenses because, as discussed, all are insufficient.

1 **III. ALLOWING THE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO REMAIN WILL PREJUDICE**
 2 **THE FTC**

3 Kotzker asserts that the FTC has not made the requisite showing of prejudice to justify
 4 striking his insufficient affirmative defenses.¹ On the contrary, as discussed in its Memorandum
 5 in Support, litigation regarding Kotzker's affirmative defenses would prejudice the FTC and
 6 consumers harmed by Defendants' scheme. For example, because several of Kotzker's defenses
 7 are nothing but threadbare recitals of legal doctrine, the FTC will be forced to expend
 8 considerable resources in discovery just to be put on fair notice of what Kotzker is alleging. And
 9 because his affirmative defenses fail as a matter of law, allowing them to remain will needlessly
 10 prolong the litigation, require the FTC to expend its limited resources, and waste assets that
 11 otherwise would be available to compensate injured consumers. This is the very prejudice that
 12 courts have found justify striking insufficient defenses. *See, e.g., Izzard v. Credit Fin. Servs.*,
 13 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 45215, at *4 (M.D.N.C. Apr. 2, 2014) (striking affirmative defenses
 14 appropriate where an “irrelevant affirmative defense . . . ‘result[s] in increased time and expense
 15 of trial, including the possibility of extensive and burdensome discovery’” (quoting *Canadian St.
 16 Regis Band of Mohawk Indians v. New York*, 278 F. Supp. 2d 313, 325 (N.D.N.Y. 2003)));
 17 *Lakeside Roofing Co. v. Nixon*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 69913, at *4 (E.D. Mo. Jun. 29, 2011)
 18 (“The prejudice requirement is satisfied if striking the defense would, for example, prevent a
 19 party from engaging in burdensome discovery, or otherwise expending time and resources
 20 litigating irrelevant issues that will not affect the case’s outcome”); *Hart v. Baca*, 204 F.R.D.
 21 456, 457 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (determination whether to strike defenses should be made early “to

22 1 In the Ninth Circuit, it is unclear whether a showing of prejudice is necessary in determining a
 23 Rule 12(f) motion. *See AMG Servs.*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 152864, at *27 (citing *Atlantic
 24 Richfield Co. v. Ramirez*, 1999 U.S. App. LEXIS 8669, at *5 (9th Cir. May 4, 1999)). However,
 25 the split in authority is irrelevant in this case, because, as explained herein, the FTC has met any
 26 requirement to show prejudice.

1 avoid the needless expenditures of time and money”); *FSLIC v. Budette*, 696 F. Supp. 1183,
 2 1187 (E.D. Tenn. 1988) (“Forthrightly dealing with inadequate or improper affirmative defenses
 3 . . . at an early stage in the litigation helps the parties focus discovery on the real issues in the
 4 case and reduces the cost of litigation to the parties.”); *FDIC v. Main Hurdman*, 655 F. Supp.
 5 259, 263 n.6 (E.D. Cal. 1987) (noting that motions to strike further the goal of judicial
 6 efficiency); *California ex rel. State Lands Com. v. United States*, 512 F. Supp. 36, 38 (N.D. Cal.
 7 1981) (“Where the motion may have the effect of making the trial of action less complicated, or
 8 have the effect of otherwise streamlining the ultimate resolution of the action, the motion to
 9 strike will be taken.”); *Purex Corp., Ltd. v. Gen. Foods Corp.*, 318 F. Supp. 322, 323 (C.D. Cal.
 10 1970) (striking affirmative defenses at an early stage of the proceedings is appropriate “in order
 11 to avoid the needless expenditures of time and money involved in litigating” fruitless matters and
 12 to focus the parties on the *bona fide* issues in the case); *see also* 2-12 Moore’s Federal Practice
 13 § 12.37[3](2009) (eliminating insufficient defenses is an exercise of the district court’s power to
 14 limit pleadings and “avoid the expenditure of time and money that would arise from litigating
 15 spurious issues, by dispensing with those issues prior to trial”).

18 **IV. KOTZKER DOES NOT REFUTE THAT THERE IS NO STATUTE OF
 19 LIMITATIONS UNDER SECTION 13(B) OF THE FTC ACT**

20 Kotzker concedes that this action is brought solely under Section 13(b) of the FTC Act,
 21 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), and that the FTC’s Complaint does not even mention Section 19. (Dkt. No.
 22 40 at 4.) Neither does he refute that Section 13(b) has no statute of limitations. *See FTC v. Ivy*
 23 *Capital, Inc.*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 65835, at *8 (D. Nev. Jun. 20, 2011); *see also United*
 24 *States v. Dish Network, LLC*, 75 F. Supp. 3d 942, 1004 (C.D. Ill. 2014); *FTC v. Dalbey*, 2012
 25 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 67393, at *4 (D. Colo. May, 15 2012); *FTC v. Minuteman Press*, 53 F. Supp.
 26 2d 248, 263 (E.D.N.Y. 1998); *FTC v. U.S. Oil & Gas Corp.*, 1987 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16137, at
 27

*81-82 (S.D. Fla. Jul. 10, 1987). His only argument is that he should be “permitted to assert a statute of limitations defense because [Section 19, which includes a statute of limitations,] is within the Federal Trade Commission Act.” (Dkt. No. 40 at 4.) But he fails to rebut that courts have routinely rejected attempts to import Section 19 into Section 13(b) cases. *See, e.g., Dish Network*, 75 F. Supp. 3d at 1005; *FTC v. Instant Response Sys., LLC*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17148, at *7 (E.D.N.Y. Feb. 11, 2014); *Dalbey*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 67393, at *4; *Ivy Capital*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 65835, at *8-9; *FTC v. Inc21.com*, 745 F. Supp. 2d 975, 1012 (N.D. Cal. 2010); *Minuteman Press Int'l*, 53 F. Supp. 2d at 263; *United States v. Bldg. Inspector of Am., Inc.*, 894 F. Supp. 507, 514 (D. Mass. 1995). Accordingly, because Kotzker’s first affirmative defense fails as a matter of law, the Court should exercise its discretion to strike it.

V. KOTZKER DOES NOT REFUTE THAT THE FTC’S COMPLAINT STATES A CLAIM UPON WHICH RELIEF CAN BE GRANTED

The whole of Kotzker’s response to the FTC’s request to strike his second affirmative defense is that one can plead failure to state a claim as either an affirmative defense or a stand-alone motion to dismiss. The FTC does not dispute that Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h) provides that the defense of failure to state a claim can be asserted at various stages of litigation. But here, the factual allegations set forth in the FTC’s complaint (which the Court must presume are true, *Edwards v. Marin Park, Inc.*, 356 F.3d 1058, 1061 (9th Cir. 2004)), are sufficient to support the single count set forth in the Complaint and the requested relief against Kotzker, and this Kotzker does not refute.

Kotzker offers no response that the facts set forth in the FTC’s Complaint, taken as true, support the charge that Defendants’ actions of selling payday loan applications to non-lender third parties caused, or were likely to cause, substantial injury to consumers that consumers could not reasonably avoid themselves and that were not outweighed by countervailing benefits

1 to consumers or competition, all in violation of Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a) and
2 45(n). Nor does Kotzker offer any response that the facts set forth in the FTC's Complaint,
3 again taken as true, satisfy the legal requirements for holding him liable for injunctive and
4 equitable monetary relief. In short, Kotzker fails to refute that the factual allegations set forth in
5 the FTC's Complaint satisfy every element required to establish that Kotzker violated Section 5
6 of the FTC Act and that he is liable for both permanent injunctive and equitable monetary relief.
7 Accordingly, the Court should exercise its discretion to strike Kotzker's second affirmative
8 defense.

9

10 **VI. KOTZKER FAILS TO ESTABLISH THAT THE FTC'S COMPLAINT IS
11 GOVERNED BY RULE 9'S PARTICULARITY REQUIREMENTS**

12 Kotzker's sole argument in response to the FTC's request to strike his third defense is
13 that the FTC's Complaint refers to Defendants generally without reference to specific individuals
14 and thus is not pled with particularity. (Dkt. No. 40 at 5.) Kotzker, however, does not refute that
15 the FTC's Complaint, which alleges unfair and not deceptive behavior, is not governed by the
16 particularity requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). Nor does Kotzker refute that, even if Rule
17 9(b) were deemed to apply to unfairness, the FTC's Complaint more than adequately meets the
18 requirements of the Rule. This rule requires that claims of fraud be accompanied by the "who,
19 what, when, where, and how" of the conduct charged. *Vess v. Ciba-Geigy Corp. USA*, 317 F.3d
20 1097, 1106 (9th Cir. 2003). Further, Kotzker offers no argument as to why the FTC's complaint
21 does not meet the more liberal pleading requirements of Rule 8(a).

22
23 As discussed in the FTC's Memorandum in Support (Dkt. No. 36 at 6-7), the Complaint
24 pleads in detail the factual allegations of Defendants' unfair practices, including that (1)
25 Defendants collected consumer payday loan applications, (2) Defendants then sold those
26 applications to non-lender third parties such as Ideal Financial Solutions, (3) such sale caused

1 substantial consumer injury that consumers could not reasonably avoid themselves, and (4)
 2 Defendants knew or had reason to believe that non-lender third parties such as Ideal Financial
 3 Solutions were using consumer information sold by Defendants to engage in unauthorized
 4 charges. To the extent that Kotzker complains that the Complaint sometimes refers to
 5 Defendants in general, courts do not require a plaintiff to identify each defendant by name each
 6 time the complaint makes an allegation that applies equally to them all. *See, e.g., In re Polaroid*
 7 *ERISA Litig.*, 362 F. Supp. 2d 461, 471 (S.D.N.Y. 2005). In any event, the Complaint alleges
 8 facts identifying examples of Kotzker's specific involvement in the alleged practices. The FTC's
 9 Complaint clearly sets forth the "who, what, when, where, and how" of the alleged unfair
 10 practices, meeting and exceeding the heightened pleading standard set forth in Rule 9(b) and the
 11 more liberal standards of Rule 8(a).

13 In short, Kotzker offers no argument as to why the FTC's Complaint is deficient.
 14 Accordingly, the Court should exercise its discretion to strike Kotzker's third affirmative
 15 defense.

17 **VII. KOTZKER FAILS TO REFUTE THAT LACHES IS NOT AVAILABLE
 18 AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT**

19 The sole basis of Kotzker's opposition to strike the laches defense is a 1997 district court
 20 case from California that itself relies upon dicta from a 1978 Ninth Circuit decision. The court in
 21 *FTC v. Hang-Up Art Enter.*, 1995 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21444, at *12 (C.D. Cal. Sep. 27, 1995),
 22 denied the FTC's motion to strike the defendant's laches defense relying upon the Ninth
 23 Circuit's decision in *United States v. Ruby Co.*, 588 F.2d 697, 705 n.10 (9th Cir. 1978). The
 24 Ninth Circuit in *Ruby*, however, denied the defense of laches. *Id.* In doing so, the Ninth Circuit,
 25 in dicta, merely mused whether the traditional rule that laches is unavailable against the
 26 government "may be" subject to evolution as was the case with estoppel. *Id.* (emphasis added).
 27

1 They made no pronouncement, however, that such evolution has, in fact, occurred. Indeed,
 2 numerous Ninth Circuit decisions since *Ruby* all uphold the traditional rule that “[t]he
 3 government is not subject to the defense of laches when enforcing its rights.” *United States v.*
 4 *Menatos*, 925 F.2d 333, 335 (9th Cir. 1991) (citing *United States v. Summerlin*, 310 U.S. 414,
 5 416 (1940)); *see also Chevron, U.S.A., Inc. v. United States*, 705 F.2d 1487, 1491 (9th Cir. 1983)
 6 (“The government is not bound by . . . laches in enforcing its rights.”) (citing *Summerlin* and
 7 *United States v. First Nat’l Bank*, 652 F.2d 882, 890 (9th Cir. 1981)); *United States v. McLeod*,
 8 721 F.2d 282, 285 (9th Cir. 1983).

9
 10 Kotzker offers no argument why these later Ninth Circuit decisions should be
 11 disregarded. And while the FTC does not dispute that some District Courts have refused to
 12 strike laches defenses at this stage of litigation, neither does Kotzker refute that numerous courts
 13 in this District and others have applied the principle that the government is not subject to laches
 14 in FTC enforcement actions. *See, e.g., FTC v. Moneymaker*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 83913, at
 15 *5-6 (D. Nev. July 28, 2011); *FTC v. Am. Microtel, Inc.*, 1992 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 11046, at *3 (D.
 16 Nev. Jun. 10, 1992); *United States v. Glob. Mortg. Funding*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 102897, at
 17 *6-7 (C.D. Cal. May 15, 2008); *FTC v. Magazine Sols., LLC*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 70977, at
 18 *4 (W.D. Pa. Sep. 25, 2007); *FTC v. Bronson Partners, LLC*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 3315, at
 19 *3-4 (D. Conn. Jan. 25, 2006); *FTC v. Crescent Publ’g Grp., Inc.*, 129 F. Supp. 2d 311, 324
 20 (S.D.N.Y. 2001); *FTC v. N.E. Telecomms., Ltd.*, 1997 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10531, at *9 (S.D. Fla.
 21 Jun. 23, 1997); *U.S. Oil & Gas*, 1987 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16137, at *81; *United States v. Reader’s*
 22 *Digest Ass’n, Inc.*, 464 F. Supp. 1037, 1043 (D. Del. 1978), *aff’d*, 662 F.2d 955 (3d Cir. 1981).
 23
 24 Accordingly, because Kotzker’s fourth defense fails as a matter of law, the Court should exercise
 25 its discretion to strike it.
 26
 27

VIII. KOTZKER FAILS TO REFUTE THAT WAIVER IS INAPPLICABLE IN GOVERNMENT ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

In his opposition to the FTC’s request to strike the waiver defense, Kotzker states that the FTC “fails to specify the factual justification” to strike the defense. (Dkt. No. 40 at 6.) The out-of-district decision upon which he bases that argument, however, does not support his argument that a request to strike a waiver defense requires “factual justification.” As Kotzker correctly observed, the court in *United States v. Am. Elec. Power Serv. Corp.*, 218 F. Supp. 2d 931, 937-38 (S.D. Ohio 2002), denied the government’s request to strike the defendant’s waiver defense. It did so, however, because the court found that the plaintiffs failed “to specify the basis upon which the motion to strike relies” and “[i]n the absence of such articulation” the government’s motion was without merit. *Id.* The *Am. Elec. Power* Court’s decision was made because the government failed to specify *any* basis not because it lacked factual justification.

Here, the FTC has specified the basis upon which its motion relies – waiver is not a valid defense when the FTC is attempting to enforce an act of Congress. *Capital Funds, Inc. v. SEC*, 348 F.2d 582, 588 (8th Cir. 1965); *SEC v. Morgan, Lewis & Bockius*, 209 F.2d 44, 49 (3d Cir. 1953); *Bronson Partners*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 3315, at *6; *Reader's Digest Ass'n.*, 464 F. Supp. at 1043. And Kotzker offers no authority for his proposition that waiver can apply against the FTC. Accordingly, because Kotzker's fifth defense fails as a matter of law, the Court should exercise its discretion to strike it.

IX. KOTZKER CANNOT USE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO SUBVERT THE FEDERAL RULES OR THIS COURT'S SCHEDULING ORDER

The FTC does not dispute that Kotzker has the right to amend his Answers to assert additional affirmative defenses if the facts warrant. If Kotzker discovers an additional affirmative defense during the course of discovery, he must petition the Court for leave to amend

1 the answer pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a)(2). He cannot be allowed,
2 however, to use his so-called sixth affirmative defense to flaunt these procedural rules. The one
3 case cited by Kotzker does not support his quest to bypass Rule 15. *Miller v. Rykoff-Sexton, Inc.*,
4 845 F.2d 209 (9th Cir. 1988), did not involve a “reservation of defenses” affirmative defense.
5 Instead, the Ninth Circuit simply restated the well-known rule that leave to amend should be
6 freely given and denied only when the amendment is futile or legally insufficient, after which it
7 reversed the district court’s denial of the defendant’s motion to amend its answer to include an
8 additional affirmative defense. *Id.* at 214. Here, “if at some later date defendants seek to add
9 affirmative defenses, they must comply with Rule 15 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
10 Defendants cannot avoid the requirements of Rule 15 simply by ‘reserving the right to amend or
11 supplement their affirmative defenses.’” *Johnson*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 80341, at *41
12 (internal citations omitted). Accordingly, because Kotzker’s sixth defense fails as a matter of
13 law, the Court should exercise its discretion to strike it.
14

15 **X. KOTZKER DOES NOT OPPOSE THE FTC’S REQUEST TO STRIKE HIS JURY
16 DEMAND**

17 Kotzker does not oppose the FTC’s request to strike his demand for a jury trial. (Dkt. No.
18 40 at 6.) Accordingly, the Court should grant the FTC’s motion to strike his jury demand.
19

20 **XI. CONCLUSION**

21 Accordingly, for the reasons set forth herein and in the FTC’s Memorandum in Support,
22 the FTC respectfully requests that the Court strike Kotzker’s six affirmative defenses and his
23 demand for a jury trial.
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26
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1 Dated: March 15, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

2 DAVID C. SHONKA
3 Acting General Counsel

4 */s/Gregory A. Ashe*
5 GREGORY A. ASHE
6 BRIAN SHULL
7 Federal Trade Commission
8 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
9 Washington, DC 20850
Telephone: 202-326-3719 (Ashe)
Telephone: 202 -326-3720 (Shull)
Facsimile: 202-326-3768
Email: gashe@ftc.gov, bshull@ftc.gov

10 DANIEL G. BOGDEN
11 United States Attorney
12 BLAINE T. WELSH
13 Assistant United States Attorney
14 Nevada Bar No. 4790
15 333 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Suite 5000
16 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
17 Telephone: (702) 388-6336
18 Facsimile: (702) 388-6787

19 Attorneys for Plaintiff
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

20 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

21 The undersigned hereby certifies that on March 15, 2016, a true and
22 correct copy of **PLAINTIFF'S REPLY MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND**
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION TO STRIKE DEFENDANT
KOTZKER'S AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES AND JURY DEMAND was filed
23 electronically with the United States District Court for the District of Nevada using the
CM/ECF system, which sent notification to all parties of interest participating in the CM/ECF
system.

24 */s/Gregory A. Ashe*
25 Attorney for Plaintiff Federal Trade Commission